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Referring to Fig. 8, as is familiar to those skilled in the art, a personal computer 100 of the sort referenced above includes a central processing unit (CPU) 102 and a memory system 104 that communicate through a bus structure 106. CPU 102 includes an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) 108 for performing computations, registers 110 for temporary storage of data and instructions, and a control unit 112 for controlling operation of the computer in response to instructions from a computer program.

Memory system 104 generally includes high-speed main memory 114 in the form of a medium such as random access memory (RAM) and read only memory (ROM) semiconductor devices. Main memory 114 stores programs such as a computer's operating system and currently running application programs. Main memory 114 also includes video display memory for displaying images through a display device 116. Memory system 104 further generally includes secondary storage 122 in the form of floppy disks, hard disks, or CD-ROM storage for long term mass storage.

Personal computer 100 further typically includes one or more input devices 118 and output devices 116. These are usually peripheral devices connected by bus structure 106 to CPU 102. Input device 118 can be a keyboard, mouse, or